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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. BEGINGY most us, otherwise than by regis-New York, will be at the risk of the sonder. NATIONAL TO complay no meents. The they are generally lumest and persons who coulde their s on must be their own Judg dity. The marrie will be sent a vit the authoristica brice. EENEWAES, ETC.-Adchanged as often as desired Dar ghould in every cose g the old as well as new address. In renewin

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THE NATIONAL TREBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 23, 1891.

CASE IN THE TREASURY.

The Treasurer of the United States officially reports that the available cash in the Transity at the close of business on the evening of Monday, July 28, was \$154,413,- cone? The pension-hating papers will ad-293 13.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The business men of Washington have

been working carnestly and effectively to raise a sufficient fund to warrant the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its National Encampment for 1892 in | yet have been unable to obtain more than this city. A fund of \$50,000 has been subscribed by responsible men, and a delegation will go to D troit to present the claims of the National Capital. In all probability they will be favorably received. The veterans all desire to come to Washington. Tens of thousands of the members of the G.A.E. sow most of their military experionce in the Army of the Potomac, which for three years was never very far from the city. They came here first as raw recruits, and returned again as seasoned veterans of many battles. They would like to revisit the city so full of associations to them. Those who served in other armies want to see the place of which they have heard so much, and which is the beautiful Capital of their great country. Now, since they are assured of a fiving entertainment, the influences the National Encomponent here.

Lincoln, Nah., is Washington's most formiddle competitor. There are many reasons in favor of Lincoln, which is the center of the great soldier population which emigrated to the West at the close of the war. and made those plains blossom as the rose, Lincoln is a beautiful city, filled with hospitable, soldier-loving people, who would welcome the comrades as long-lost brothers. Were Washington not in the contest, there come to Washington next year.

*EPISCOPALIANISM IN AMERICA."

Our senders are favored this week with an ascent of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America by the Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., D. D., Bishop of Delaware. The article carries its own praise, It is clearly written, able, and no admirable presentation of the history, present condition, work, and future prospects of one of our arrand religious bodies. Bishop Coloman has a high reputation as a scholar and a thinker, and this article justifies his reputation. It will be read with interest, not only by Episcopalisms, but by all who are interested in Christian work.

Next was k we shall give "Presbyterianism in America," by another emment divine-Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of the City of New York,

OUR READQUARTERS.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S headquarters at De roit will be in Room 40, Hotel Cadil inc where we will be glad to welcome all our friends. Come in and see us,

THE Crown Prince of Austro-Hungary is suffering from a too-carefully sheltered life. Had be been allowed to go to a public school and associate with other children of his age, they would probably have pounded more common scasse into him than it is likely he now have and, furthermore, they would have given him the measles, who oping-cough, and similar disorders at the proper age for have ing those inflictions. He did not, and now, et the age of 27, he is taken down with the theades, which are going as hard with him as they asnally do with persons who have renched autority. The whole Empire is thrown buts consternation, and if he should die tier consequences may be serious.

ters where her trade interests are involved, with them, and finally force the remnant to Fire has the state of the Board for and resigned in 1854 as a Captain. He became hand, Italy Servin and Rousennia that they Army of the Republic did not do this who Retiring Disabled Officers. He resigned from the successively a farmer, surveyor, real-estate must not make treaties without the approval did? If one-third of their numbers never of the second and Austria-Hungary. In effect, saw an armed enemy, then the other twothis informs these weaker Nations that their thirds most have performed prodigies, toole is longs to Germany and Austria, parthe late Comany, and that if they go about giving, special privileges to other countries it will be so their disadvantage.

ANOTHER SLANDERER.

A man named Andrew Van Bibber, of Cincinnati, O., who describes himself as "one of the '61 men," who "never had a furlough, and served always at the front, from Shiloh to the March to the Sea," though he does not give his regiment, has written an editorial in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, attacking the Grand Army of the Republic and the pension system. It is a sadly disjointed affair, and mainly made up of wanton assertious and slanders, which he does not support with a scintilla of proof. He starts off by saying: "I believe that a great part of the pension expenditures are fraudulently obtained by exaggeration, pretense, and perjury." This is simply a haid assertion, to support which he does not offer a particle of evidence. Nor can he. The whole borde of pensionhaters, who have been talking that way with wild vehemence, have been constantly COMMITTERS TENCE, - Correspondence is challenged to produce proof of what they casion, Milliary, Ag- say, but have declined to do so in a single being practiced nothing would be easier ander no circumstances guarantee served in the army rendered his service in a bushel at any time. Everything that he did was in the presence of a cloud of wit- and that the country may not quietly stand much nesses. Many of these are living to-day. They are quite ready to give their adverse testimony in any matter of pretense or fraud. If there are great numbers of frandulent pensioners, they must be living in some community, and in those communities are always soldier-hating papers, who would only be too glad to find out those frauds and expose them. Does it not strike somebody as singular that this is never

mit that the pensioners in their immediate neighborhood, with whose merits they are familiar, are entirely deserving. Indeed, their local columns frequently contain reports of great hardships to men who have deserved everything of their country, and a mere dole, if anything. The editorials never aliade to these, but inveigh all the time against some mythical, undeserving frauds, living in some mysterious, unmentioned locality, who are draining the Treas-Mr. Van Bibber follows with another

gratuitous assertion: "I believe that at least 1,090,000 men who enlisted during the late war received from their fellow-citizens at the time all they were worth, and in many cases-perhaps three-fourths of that million -far more than they were worth." We shall have to draw some statistics on this impudent fellow. In the first place, there were not more than 2,000,000 different individuals who enlisted during the war. It is true that there were 2,859,132 different enlistments, but then nearly everybody enwill be very strong to decide the holding of listed at least twice, and a vast number of the best troops enlisted three times-once in the first three-months' service, once for three years, and once as veterans. It was possible for men to serve out five enlistments. Hundreds of thousands who were discharged for wounds or disability re-enlisted. We think that we are within the truth when we say that not more than 2,000,000 different individuals served in the Union army. Of these fully 500,000 were killed or died during the war. This would would be no doubt of the acceptance of leave, according to Mr. Van Bibber's calcula-Lincoln's invitation. The Eastern veterans | tion, only 500,000 more to do all the terrible would only be too glad of the opportunity fighting of that four years of war! This is of visiting their comrades who went out preposterous on its face. "And in the ma-West to grow up with the country. The jority of buttles," continues Mr. Van Bibber, chances are, however, that all will prefer to "from one-fourth to one-half of those present were not engaged at all, or very slightly." This is a gross exaggeration, How about Shiloh, where one-third of those present were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners? Or Prairie Grove, where one in every six on the field was killed or badly wounded? Or Stone River and Chickamanga, where one man out of every five upon the field was struck by the enemy's missiles? Or Gettysburg, where one-fourth of the army was lost? It is true that in all battles some regiments or brigades escaped

> certain to make up for this in the next. Think of the ghastly total of 300 regiments-or one-sixth of the entire numberlosing on the field, actually killed in battle, from 10 to 20 per cent, of their total enrolment! Such slaughter was never before

> with little or no loss, but they were tolerably

known in the world's history. Again be says: "I don't think I am far out of the way when I say that one-third of the constant clamor of the other branch of men in the field from first to last, and who Grand Army of the Republic? All the reports seem to agree that quite a number of They could not have been very many back in the rear, for the rebels insist that the Yankees swarmed on every battlefield, and leaned 2,000,000 white men capable of bearing arms,

Mr. Van Bibber continues:

If we are to form our impressions from the talk of the organized ex-soldiers about their sacrifices and sufferings, then we must come to the conclu-

too expensive a luxury to indulge in. Better make a money payment at once to the opposing nation

We have no hesitation whatever to saying that \$500 a month would be a very small inducement indeed for any sensible man to go through even one of the campaigns of the late war. If there were no other reason than money, it would take a very large slice of the surplus to induce a man of any wisdom whatever to go through such a mouth as opened up for the Army of the Potomac when Grant led it across the Rapidan, May 3, 1864. Most men would want at least \$500

an hour if they knew what was coming. We are frank to say \$1,000,000 would be a small temptation for us to follow a regimental banner on such a march as that from the Rapidan to the James.

Again-The tariff of 40 cents per square yard, and 40 per cent, ad valorem on woolen goods means something. The pension alone amounts to \$2.33 per head on every man, woman and infant in the country. The pension tax on New York and Brooklyn to over \$2,500,000; that on Cincinnati to over \$750,-000 a year. This trifle is for pensions alone. Truly, than to expose them. Every man who "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil," and call these millions wrang from his follow-citizens-most of whom are as needy as the light of day. He was not hidden under | himself-trifles. The service pension has not come yet. The Grand Army of the Republic has had quiet hint not to press it and not not go too fast.

> There is a lamentable confusion of mind in the above. The tariff on wool and woolen goods has absolutely nothing to do with pensions. It has no more relation to them than has the tax on eleomargarine. Not a representative of the Grand Army of the Republic ever asked for a cent of duty on wool, or a cent of tax on eleomargarine, because the money was wanted for pensions. No man in either House of Congress voted for such a tax in order to provide pension fonds. The President had no such idea when be approved the bill. The tax was put on wool because over 1,000,000 organized woola protection for their flocks-because they made it a test in Congressional, State and National campaigns, and refused to vote for the New York State Life Insurance Co. the duties on wool. Everybody knows this, and consequently when a man talks about rant. Were the doors of the Pension Bureau to be permanently closed to-merrow, and every officer and employe discharged, the duty on wool would remain unchanged, Rather it would be increased, for the woolgrowers are firmly of the opinion that it is too low, and should be made much more

Mr. Van Bibber is distressed because the pension payments amount to \$2.33 per head of the population. They really do not amount to so much as that, but give him entirely satisfied, in 1866, when our population was about half of what it is to-day and wrung \$148,781,582 in gold out of the warwasted, over-taxed country. This amounted but as the South paid relatively none of it, the burden fell entirely on the people of the North and the lately-discharged veterans. The tax to meet the demands of the bondholders averaged perhaps \$6 or \$7 a head upon those who bore its burden. Yet the men who fought the battles of the Union gave more money, in the shape of sacrificed wages, than the boudholders lent the Gov- and died in 1876.

There is much more in Mr. Van Bibber's screed that deserved attention, but he has already occupied too much space.

SCARCITY of breadstuff; has induced Portugal to reduce the duty on American wheat to seven reis per kilogram. As a rei is almost exactly one-tenth of a cent, and a kilogram two and one-fifth pounds, this would the Mexican war, and died in 1849. make the duty on a bushel of wheat eight cents and four mills. The same scarcity of food products and fear of retaliation under move the interdict against our pork products | came a Major-General, and place a duty on them of 20 francs per 100 kilograms. This is nearly one cent and | killed at Palo Alto. eight mills per pound.

CLASSMATES OF GEN, GRANT, We have several inquiries from comrades as

to the classmates of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Gen. Grant graduated in the class of 1843.

standing 21st in a total of 39. the Grand Army of the Republic never saw was on Gen. Wool's staff in the Mexican war. Department of Washington and the Twenty- who was appointed to the infantry, and rean armed enemy." The fatal defect in this lie was present at the battle of Buena Vista, Second Corps, and was retired in 1885 as a Brig-ceived two brevets for gallantry in Mexico, assertion is that it fails to coincide with for which he received a brevet as First Lieu- adier-General. the pension-haters, who claim that they were of the rebellion, when he was active and efficicould have overwhelmed them if not the Volunteers, and commanded a brigade at the and died in 1873. men who are at present members of the battle of Bull Run. A few months later he was promoted to the command of a division, the men dressed in blue went down South. Sixth Corps. For his conduct before Richmond in the passage of the Rio Grande, he was brevetted Brigadier-General in the right up to them from all sides. It took an the Left Grand Division at Fredericksburg. and was accidentally killed by his own men a ward a farmer. immense number of men to encircle the On account of the dissatisfaction with his couduct in that battle he was relieved of command and placed on waiting orders until June 27, was appointed to the Dragoons, distinguished in 1851, and became a ranchero in California. who were in the Southern Confederacy, to 1863, when he was sent to the Department of himself in Mexico, and died in 1850. drive them back over a country half as large | the Gulf, and assigned to the command of the

sion that the soldiers in our next war should be assigned to the Topographical Engineers. He | Fort Donelson he was made Major-General of paid at least \$500 per month, and that war will be | was subsequently transferred to the Ordnance Department, in which he served until 1851

when he resigned to become a Catholic priest. The third was Thomas J. Brereton, of the District of Columbia, who was appointed to the artillery, but subsequently was transferred to the Ordnance Bureau; was brevetted for gallantry at Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto. He resigned in 1858, to become an oil manufacturer at Pittsburg, and was Assistant Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania in 1861, '2. The fourth was John H. Greinud, of Penn-

and died in 1857 as a Captain. rebellion was Chief-Engineer of the Department of West Virginia. He was brevetted a Brigadier-General for meritorious services

Colonel of Engineers. sey, who was appointed to the artillery; resigned in 1852 to become Professor of Mathe- dier-General of Volunteers in May, 1865, and maties in the University of Rochester; re-en- | was retired in 1886 as a Brigadier-General. tered the army in 1861 as Colonel of the 13th appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in assault upon the enemy's works at Monterey. instance. If there are any extensive frauds | amounts to over \$5,000,000 a year; that on Chicago | 1862, and commanded a division in the operato resign by ill-health. He subsequently commanded the Draft Rendezvous at Elmira, and then returned to his chair of Mathematics in

the Rechester University. The seventh was Roswell S. Ripley, of New

commanded a brigsde on the Peninsular cam- colza oil at Fond du Lac. growers in the United States demanded it as the course of the operations, and on returning public funds. to duty was placed in command in North Caromustered out in 1865, and became President of | served in Mexico. He died in 1855.

any man who was not in favor of increasing | The ninth was John P. Johnstone, of Virginia, who was appointed to the artillery, and | for gallantry in Mexico, and died in 1849,

was killed at the battle of Contreras. the wool-duty being a result of pensions, he who was appointed to the artillery, and re- ceived two brevets for gallantry in Mexico. wilfully lies in order to deceive the igno- signed in 1857 to become Professor of Mathe- He was a Major when the rebellion began, and bill from my wife, persuaded my daughter to the benefit of the figures. Doubtless he was of that army. In January, 1864, he was as- operations against Mobile, and was brevetted command of the Nineteenth Corps, then to the | and died Jan. 12, 1808. our wealth not one-quarter, the bondholders | command of the Mississippi River from Mem- | The Sist was Henry R. Selden, of Vermont, to over \$4 per head for the entire population, the conclusion of the war he became Colonel of in New Mexico. He took part in all of Gen. the 26th U.S., and was retired in 1877.

The 11th was James A. Hardie, born in New | nel of the 1st N. M. He died in 1865. York, and appointed at large. He was ap-

Chief Commissariat of the Department of Flori- meritorious conduct, and became Quarterresponsible positions in the commissariat dur- retired in 1883. ing the struggle, receiving brevets of Brigadier and Major-General for gallant and meritorious | who was appointed to the infantry, and was service. He was retired in 1884 as a Colonel. twice brevetted for gallentry in Mexico. He

who was appointed to the infantry, served in | commanded his regiment in the earlier opersey, who was appointed to the artillery, receiv- the Staff of his brother-in low, Lieut.-Gen. ed two brevets for gallant conduct in Mexico, Grant, and served as such until the close of the

The 16th was Christopher C. Augur, of Michigan, who was appointed to the infantry, served in the Mexican war, and became Major of neers. He was engaged as Topographical Engi- Hudson campaign, and from that time until tenant-Colonel. neer in several surveys, and in the West, and the close of the war was in command of the The 35th was Henry M. Judab, of New York,

tenant. After the war he was engaged in The 17th was Franklin Gardner, of Iowa, on, and became Colonel of the 4th Cal., which various engineering works until the outbreak | who was appointed to the infantry, distin- | he commanded until promoted Brigadier-Genguished himself in Mexico, was a Captain in | eral in March, 1862. He was Acting Inspectoroverpowered-overwhelmed at all points, ent in preparing Washington for defense. He 1861, on duty in Utah. He deserted his com- General of the Army of the Tenuessee, com-The rebels certainly had more than 1,500,000 was appointed Colonel of the 12th U. S., one mand and joined the rebels, who made him a manded a division in the advance upon Corinth, of the new infantry regiments authorized, but | Major-General. He commanded at Port Hud- commanded troops in the Department of Kenthree days later was made Brigadier-General of son when it was surrendered to Gen. Banks, tucky in 1862, '63, until placed in command of

The 19th was Edmunds B. Holloway, of U.S. He died in 1866. Regular Army, and July 4, 1862, was made | Kentucky, who was appointed to the infantry, Major-General of Volunteers. He commanded distinguished himself in Mexico, entered the who was appointed to the infantry, but resigned the forces at the battle of Crampton's Gap, and rebel army as Colonel of a Missouri regiment, in 1846, and became a school-teacher and after-The 20th was Lewis Neill, of Virginia, who

The 21st was Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio, who Red River expedition, and was wounded at | First Lieutenant for gallant conduct at Molino Sabine Crossroads. He came home on sick del Rey, Captain for gallantry at Chapultapee,

volunteer service Nov. 10, 1865, and from the agent, and clerk in his brother's tannery, Army March 15, 1866. Since then he has been where he was when the war broke out. He Vice-President of Colt's Fire-Arms Co., Hart- | became Colonel of the 21st Ill. June 17, 1861, ford, Conn., and is also President of the Board and Brigadier-General to date from May 17, of Governors for National Homes for Disabled | 1861. He was appointed to command the district of southwestern Missouri, which was conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentle-The second in the class was George Deshon, afterward made to include southern Illinois man. He became a merchant and then a farmer ear, stretched it out a couple of feet, and strop- days, in memory of our beloved and lamented of Connecticut, who, upon graduation, was and western Kentucky. After his capture of in Venango County, Pa.

Volunteers, to date from that event, After his capture of Vicksburg he was made a Major-General in the Regular Army, and March 3, 1864, Lieutenant-General. July 25, 1866, he was promoted to General, and held that posttion until inaugurated President, March 4, 1869. He was restored to the Army, as General on the Retired List, March 3, 1885, and

died July 23, 1885. The 22d was Joseph H. Potter, of New Hampshire, who was appointed to the infautry, was brovetted for gallantry at Monterey, was sursylvania, who was appointed to the artillery, rendered by Twiggs in Texas, and not exchanged until August, 1862, when he became The fifth was Wm. F. Raynolds, of Ohio, who | Colonel of the 12th N. H. He commanded a was appointed in the Topographical Engineers, | brigade at Fredericksburg, and was brevetted served in the Mexican war, and during the Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army for gallantry in that battle and at Chancellersville. He was severely wounded and captured in the latter engagement, and upon during the war, and was retired in 1884 as his exchange was placed in command of a brigade in the Eighteenth Corps, which he led in The sixth was Isaac F. Quinby, of New Jer- | the operations around Petersburg and the capture of Lee's army. He was made a Briga-

The 23d was Robert Hazlitt, of Ohio, who N. Y., and commanded it at Bull Run. He was | was appointed to the infantry, and killed in an

The 24th was Edwin Howe, of New York, tions against Vicksburg, until he was compelled | who was appointed to the infantry, and distinguished himself in Mexico. He died in 1850.

York, who was appointed to the artillery; was York, who was appointed to the infantry, was that's all. Times have been right slow of late. should have signed the papers. He had access to brevetted twice for gallant conduct in the brevetted for gallant conduct in Mexico, and Um-um! Oh, yes! We've lynched five or six the records, and could find out who had lost a Mexican war; resigned in 1853, and joined the resigned in 1853 to become a farmer and miller | nigguhs since yo' went away. rebellion at the outbreak of the war, being in at Fond du Lac, Wis. He re-entered the service command of the batteries erected against Fort | at the outbreak of the rebellion as Colonel of Sumter. He became a Brigadier-General in | the 3d Wis., commanded it on the Peninsula, the rebel army, but made no particular reputa- | was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the army operating against The eighth was John J. Peck, of New York, New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was prowho was appointed to the artillery, and re- | moted Major-General, and commanded a divisceived two brovets for gallantry during the | ion at luka and Corinth. He commanded the Mexican war. He resigned in 1853 to become | left wing of the Army of the Tennessee on treasurer of a railroad; was afterward a banker | Grant's first movement against Vicksburg, and and a Democratic politician. He was appointed | afterward the Sixteenth Corps, He resigned Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1861, and in April, 1863, and became a manufacturer of

paign; was promoted Major-General in 1862, The 27th was Wm. K. Van Bokkelen, of New and placed in command of the forces at Suf- York, who was appointed to the infantry and folk, Va., where he successfully resisted a siege | brevetted for gallant conduct in Mexico. He by Longstreet. He was seriously injured in was eashiered in 1861 for misapplication of

The 28th was A. St. Amand Crozet, of New lina, and rendered excellent service. He was | York, who was appointed to the infantry, and The 29th was Chas. E. Jarvis, of Maine, who

was appointed to the infentry was brevetted

The 10th was Joseph J. Reynolds, of Indians, who was appointed to the infantry, and rematics and Engineering in the Washington fought at Wilson's Creek. He became Colonel elope with him on my best horse, an' took my University at St. Louis. He was subsequently of the Sth Iowa in September, 1861, and a dog along. Now, I've had to pay for the maa wholesale merchant at La Fayette, Ind., but Brigadier-General, Jan. 29, 1862. He com- chine an' it's completely busted, my clozes is and I won't see many more of these anniversaries." returned to the army at the outbreak of the manded the First Division, Army of the South- ruined, I've got the collector for a son-in-law, war, and led the 10th Ind. to the field in West | west, in Cartis's campaign through Arkansas, an' even my wife sides agin me. The way of Virginia, where he was shortly promoted to and was promoted to Major-General in Novem- | the trangressor is hard!" Brigadier-General, and distinguished himself | ber, 1862. He was in the battles at Chickasaw in the operations there, inflicting a severe de- Bayou and Arkansas Post, and commanded a feat upon Robert E. Lee. He resigned in Janu- division in the Fifteenth Corps in the siege of ary, 1862, but soon returned to the service as Vicksburg. He was brevetted a Colonel in the Colonel of the 75th Ind., and was reappointed | Regular Army for his gallant services in that a Brigadier-General and then Major-General, campaign. He was put in command of the He commanded a division in the Army of the | Army of Arkansas in July, 1863, and rendered Cumberland until after the battle of Chicks. with it a great deal of hard and generally sucmanga, when he was appointed Chief of Staff | cessful service. He commanded a column in the signed to the command of the defenses of New Brigadier and Major-General. He became Orleans, and in July of the same year to the Colonel of the 20th U. S. at the close of war,

phis to its mouth. He also commanded for a | Who was appointed to the infantry, and served while the Military Division of the West Mis- in the Mexican war. He was a Captain of the sissippi and the Department of Arkansas. At | 5th U.S. when the rebellion began and stationed Canby's operations there, and was made Colo-

The 32d was Rufus Ingalls, of Maine, who pointed to the artiflery, and served during the | was appointed to the Rifles, and afterward the war as Aid on the staff of Gen. McClellan, as | Dragoons. He was brevetted for gallantry in Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army | Mexico, and transferred to the Quartermaster's of the Potomac during the Peninsular cam- | Department. At the outbreak of the rebellion paign; on the staff of Gen, Burnside at Fred- he was made Quartermaster of the forces in the all about that from the way she was tasting ericksburg, and as Inspector-General at Wash- defenses of Washington, and became Chief him last night in the parlor. How did he taste, ington. He was brovetted as Major-General, | Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac in | sister; anything like rabbit? June, 1862. He continued in that position The 12th was Henry F. Clarke, of Pennsyl- until promoted to be Chief Quartermaster of vania, who was appointed to the artillery, dis- all the armies operating against Richmond, tinguished himself in the Mexican war, became | He was repeatedly brevetted for gallant and da at the outbreak of the war, and served in | master General of the Army in 1882. He was

The 33d was Frederick T. Dent, of Missouri, The 13th was Jacob J. Booker, of Indiana, was a Captain at the outbreak of the war and ations of the Army of the Potomac. In March, The 14th was Samuel G. French, of New Jer- 1864, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on resigned in 1856, and became a planter in Mis- war, when he became Colonel on the Staff of the McKinley bill has caused France to re- sissippi. He entered the rebel army, and be- the General-in-Chief. He was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and brevet Briga-The 15th was Theodore L. Chadbourne, of dier-General in the Regular Army for gallant Maine, was appointed to the infantry, and was | and meritorious service in the field. He was

retired in 1883 as a Colonel. The 34th was John C. McFerran, of Kentucky, who was appointed to the infantry, and served in Mexico. He was transferred to the the 13th U. S. in 1861. He was appointed Briga- Quartermaster's Department, and at the begindier-General of Volunteers in 1861, and com- ning of the rebellion was made Chief Quartermanded the troops which took Fredericksburg | master of the Department of New Mexico. He in 1862; was brevetted Colonel in Regular | was afterward Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Carleton, At the head of the class stood Wm. B. Frank- Army for gallantry at Cedar Mountain, and be- and Quartermaster at Washington. He was lin, who, upon graduation, was brevetted a came Major-General of Volunteers in August, brevetted a Brigadier-General, and died in 1872 Second Lieutenant in the Topographical Engi- 1862. He was with Gen. Banks in the Port | as Deputy Quartermaster, with rank of Lieu-

He was a Captain when Fort Sumter was fired the Third Division of the Twenty-third Corps. The 18th was George Stevens, of Vermont, He was subsequently transferred to the Second who was appointed to the Mounted Rifles, and | Division of the same corps, and commanded it with which he went to the Peniusula, and afterward the 2d Dragoons. He fought at Palo until relieved during the Atlanta campaign. was there promoted to the command of the Aito and Resaca de la Palma, and was drowned He was mustered out of the volunteer service in August, 1865, and became Major of the 4th

The 36th was Norman Elting, of New York,

The 37th was Cave J. Couts, of Tennessee, who was appointed to the infantry, but resigned The 38th was Charles G. Merchant, son of Brig.-Gen. Merchant, of the Regular Army, GENERAL BANKS was appointed to the 4th Inf., was brevetted and appointed at large. He was appointed to the infantry, and received two brevets for gallantry in Mexico. He died in 1855,

The 39th was George C. McClelland, of Pennsylvania, who was appointed to the infantry, but resigned three years later, and the next year after went to Mexico as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment. After a year of this service he was reappointed in the infantry, but could not stand prosperity, and was enshiered in a few months for drunkenness on duty and TRIBUNETS.

DULL TIMES.

Col. Gore (who has been absent from Kentucky for two weeks)-Ah! Good mawnin', Cuhnel! What is the news, suh?

Col. Corkright-Good mawnin', Cuhnel! Glad to see yo' back again! Thuh's no puh- of the Horse Claims Division of the Third Auditor's The 25th was La Fayette B. Wood, of Vir- ticuluh news to relate. I've sold my runnin' Office, and the method he took for raising money ginia, who was appointed to the infantry, dis- hoss fuh a good round price. Brek'n'ridge tinguished himself in Mexico, and died in 1858. Talley shot Libe Wadkins last week, an' Jim-The 26th was Chas, S. Hamilton, of New John Sims kyahved Doctuh Tellivuh, Belleve

ITS COST.

You know that thar patent fannin' mill I he had forged, benght of a dude on six months' time? Yes? Wal, I thought I was gittin' it mighty cheap. Used it till within two days of the time when the money was due, an' then figgered on tellin' the feller that his ole machine wasn't no good an' at that time but II years, nine mentles and four to take it off from my place before I smashed it days old. Senator Zach Chandler gave him 325 up an' whipped him for tryin' to swindle me. Wal, the chap what came to collect the pay was somewhat bigger an' plainer than the one that sold me the machine, an' kinder sawed his shoulders up an' down when he walked. I didn't want to let him down too hard, so I in- that the College management would not want to vited him to dinner an'he et up nine-tenths of | see him again there. For a certain escapade in the preserves an' made a much on my daughter. which he was a ringlender in the latter part of his Wal, after dinner I told him to take his machine, an' he answered that he wasn't on earth for any such purpose. Then I told him Pd whole, for by it he escaped the savage examinawhip him out of his skin if he didn't. Two tions. seconds later he caught me by the neck, On July 4, 1800, Hannibal Hamilia went to Ports med my head into the fannin' mill, kicked me | the Army of the Potomac. In company with Gon. The 30th was Frederick Steele, of New York, halfway into it, breakin' the machine an' nearly Sherman, Secretary of War Proctor, Gens. Collis,

TASTING HIM.



young man of excellent taste,

Little Rodney-I reckon Mand ought to know

THE Bavarians are like the French in hating to see anything go to waste. They have devised a suction fan, worked by electricity in connection with the electric lights, which draws in the swarms of insects which those lights attract and feeds them into mills, where they are ground up fine and afterward mixed with flour, to make excellent poultry feed.

USEFUL IKE.



Mrs. Bitters (whose mother is visiting her)-Now, don't talk that way, Hank! Don't you know maw can't bear profanity? Hank (to himself) - By mighty! I've struck it! I'll invite Alkali Ike over to stay a week, He's the worst swearer in the Territory.

TOO FAMILIAR.



Early Bird barber-shop any more. The barber

is disposed to be entirely too familiar. Wild Man of Borneo-In phwat way, Sims? Elastic skin Man-Well, vesterday while he was shaving me he grabbed hold of my right ped his razor on it,

PERSONAL.

Capt. C. P. Clark, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, started out in life as a sailor, was shipwreeked, and for sometime was in the hands of natives on the west coast of Africa. On his escape and return home he at once answered. President Lincoln's first call for troops and became

a soldier. President Harrison and Secretary of the Interior Noble both attended select at the Miami University at Oxford, O., a classical little village to miles. north of Cincinnati near the Indiana line. Scoretary Noble drifted to Iowa, became Adjutant, Major, Lioutenaut-Colonel and Colonel of the 3d Iowa. Cav., and after the war went to reside in St. Louis, Mo., where he schieved fame us a lawyer. Gen-Harrison went to Indianapolis, went to the wag from there, came back a Brigodier-General, became Senator and President. They both look back to old Miami University with pride and pleasure.

The son of Gen. Isidra Uzteeho, Commander in Chief of the Nicaragnan Army, is the only foreign Cadet now at the West Point Military Acade. my. He is a young man of 20, tall and active, with swarthy skin and flashing black eyes. He is also a nephew of Minister Gozman, the Niearsquan representative at Washington.

Capt. D. M. White, 10th Tex. Cav. (Confederate). who enplured the sword of Brig. Gen. Joshus W. Sill, who was killed at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, would be gind to return it to any of the relatives of Gen, Sill who may care to claim it. President Harrison refused to pardon Oscar J.

Harvey, who was convicted and sentenced several years ago to 12 years' imprisonment in the penientiary at Auburn, N. Y. Harvey was chief clerk was very ingenious. He presented claims against the Government for horses killed during the war which were the private property of officers and soldiers, forging the names of the parties who horse and had not been reimbursed. When arrested he had in his possession some memoranda giving different styles of pens used and the way "The matter?" answered Farmer Grayneck, they were held by the officials whose signatures

R. H. Hendershott, who is known as the "Drummer Boy of the Rappalmannock," thinks there is little doubt that he was the youngest soldier of the war. He colleted in the 9th Mich, at the foot of Woodward Avenue, Detroit, on Oct. 14, 1861, being

the day he enlisted. Secretary of War Redfield Proctor has lately been visiting Durtmouth, where he was graduated in 1851. He says jokingly that he had considerable trepidation about visiting Hanover, as he just squeezed through the institution, and he feared closing term, he was suspended and was only reinstated the Wednesday before commencement day. The suspension rather pleased him on the

Chamberlain and Connor, Admiral Gherardi, and other distinguished officers, he dined with Homan S. Meicher, Mayor of Portland, After dinner Mr. Hamlin, after speaking of the great pleasure lie had experienced at meeting so many old friends, turned to Gen. Sherman and said: "General, you That's so," was Sherman's laconic response. Hefore the year closed Gen. Sherman had answered to the last roll-call, and exactly on the anniversary ex-Vice-President Hamilin breathed his last.

F. M. Brist, of Dubuque, Iowa, is one of the latest comrades laying claim to being the youngest soldler. He was born Dec. 25, 1851, enlisted in the 1st Wis, Cav. Dec. 22, 1863, and served through the war, being less than 14 years of age when he was mustered out of service. He makes a pretty fair claim to youthful honors.

Wm. Majer, an old soldler and member of Frank Daggett Post, Atwater, Minn., died recently, and the German Lutheran minister who officiated at the funeral would not allow the Grand Army burial service read over the dead comrade, aithough his family desired that this be done, and the minister sent word to the Post that they would not be allowed to wear their uniforms or carry a United States flag. It is enough to disgust every true American citizen to have a cranky old person, who claims to be a Christian minister, forbid the carrying of the United States flag at the funeral of a man who fought under the National colors in order that our country might be saved from a terrible curse. The family and friends are very indignant over the natter, and it will probably result in the dismissal of the would be lord, for the purpose of securing a

nister pussessed of a more Christ-like spirit. Col. Carl N. Baneroff, of Wells Post, G. A.R., Co. ambus, O., who has charge of the Computation Bureau of the Pension Agency at that place, tenfered a very fine lunch to Gen. John G. Mitchell and the entire force of the Agency on July I, in tonor of the 35th anniversary of his marriage, There were about 40 who partock of the hospiality and enjoyed the occasion. The Colonel, who has annually celebrated this red-letter day of his household at home in a quiet way, retired before the close to his handsome home on Twentieth street, where several friends were awaiting him with his wife for the usual observance. The silver wedding of the fortunate couple was celebrated at the old homestead in Vermont in 1881, where he had a score of Columbus friends as guests.

MUSTERED OUT.

CHOCKETE-At Whitesville, Mo., June 22, Nelson Crockett, Co. A. 55th Ohio, aged 66. He was a brave and true soldier, never flinching from duty, and after a time was promoted to Second Lieu-tenant, and transferred to Co. B, same regiment, At the second battle of Bull Run he received a gunshot wound in his lower jaw, which would have will power which he pussessed. The wound had been a constant menace to him ever since that time. In May, 1890, a cancer made its appearant on his face, which the doctors said was caused rone this wound, and which was the cause of his feath. He was as patient in his suffering as he was brave in time of danger. In private life he was a companion for both the old and the young; a father to the fatherless, a kind friend to the poand distressed, always able to know his duty and eady to do. He leaves a wife and daughter, three prothers, and two sisters. The funeral and buria services were conducted by King City Post, and were attended by a grand proces-S. Woodborne, Co. F. 98th Ohio, aged 74. He was at the age of H. From New York he drifted westward to Ohio, where he had ever since been a ctive part in public affairs, in 1817 he was elected Shariff of Harrison County, serving two terms, At our country's call he, with his youngest son, a seen in the service, first in the three months', in the is months', and again in the three years' service. He left the field in August, 1864. The hard murching of the campaign had burst the veins of his egs so as to make him useless as a field soldler, He was given a position as Steward in the General Hospital on Lookout Mountain. He was disinerged in May, 1865, by special order from Abras ham Lincoln. There are many of the boys who

will remember "Uncie Eddy," as he was called. WEED,—At Russell, Kan., April 19, of beart failure, A. G. Weed, Hospital Steward 28th Wis.

Comrade Weed settled in Russell in 1871, on the

19th day of April. What a strange coincidence,

Settled in the town April 19, 1871, and quietly, with-

immerable hosts who have passed on before, on the

Paliday of April, 1801, "God moves in a mysterious

way his wonders to perform."

MONHOE .- At Revers, Mass., June 18, Alfred C. Monroe, 12th Mass., aged 5t. He served valuantly until he lost an arm at Gettysburg. He was a number of Fletcher Webster Post, 13, and of this Post he was the Commander for four years, from 879 to 1883. He was Mustering Officer of the Deactiment for three years, from 1880 to 1883; was Societard Adjutant Coneral of the National organzotion under Commander in Chief Merrill in issi, '2, and was first appointed Adjutant of tids Department in 1883, which position he still held at he time of his death. His death is attributed to a every cold, which he contracted while attending the funeral. A commade writing says: "I moura the loss of our worthy and beloved comrade, as do all who ever knew him, his qualities, and great porth-yes, the sorrowful tenr of grief even now trickles down my checks; but while we were spared to return from ficials of death and carnage in the struggle for Union and liberty, we cannot escape the omnipotent and conquering for, Death, As Comrade Monroe is now, so you and I and all must beere long."

WARREN, -At Juniata, Neb., June 12, of dropsy and heart failure, Miles Warren, Co. B. Hth Mies and Co. B. Sth Mich. Cav. He was elected Prostfens of the Michigan Soldiers and Sailers' Association in Nebruska, at the organization of the same at the Reunion held at Central City in 1880, and has hean re-elected each succeeding year. He was a good soldier, a kind and loving comrade, and the sympathy of the association is extended to his bereaved family. In an order issued to the members of the association, the Vice-President says: "I request that every Michigan souther and sailor wear sa appropriate budge of mounting for at least 30